

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

VOL. XXXVI No. 5232.

號七月四日十八百八千—英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880.

日九初日三年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALDAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STANTON & CO., CORNWALL, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 159 & 164, Leadenhall Street.  
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE RONNY, 19, Rue Monceau, Paris.  
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO.—American Posts generally.—BEAL & BLACK, San Francisco.  
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAVAGE & CO., Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACRO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SHANGHAI, CAMPBELL & CO., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., FOOCHOW, HEDGE & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, FOOK-HAMNA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Banks

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, £1,500,000 Dollars.

## Court of Directors

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.  
Deputy Chairman—A. MOIVRE, Esq.  
ADOLF ANDER, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq.  
K. R. BELLIUS, Esq. F. D. SAMSON, Esq.  
H. L. DALYMPLE, W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,  
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BEAUBOURG,  
PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMEET,  
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.  
" 6 " 4% "  
" 12 " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 6 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1870.

## Banks

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £160,000.

## Bankers

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG  
grants Drafts on London and the  
Chief Commercial places in Europe and the  
East; buys and receives for collection Bills  
of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of  
Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-  
POSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per  
annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

PATENTEAUX AND TRAVELLING  
DESKS AND DESPATCH BOXES.

CHUBB'S CASE, PAPER, AND DEED BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOX, PAD AND DOOR LOCKS.

TAUCHNITZ and Other NOVELS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Table CUTLERY and PENKNIVES.

GLASS and Electro-Plated WARE.

CIGARS and Cope's "Golden Cloud"

TO BACCO.

PIPES, CIGAR & Cigarette HOLDERS.

Waterproof COATS (very light).

UMBRELLAS "Automaton Patent."

Lawn Tennis BATS and BALLS.

FITH HATS & HELMETS, Straw HATS.

SAUMUR.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1865.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,350.

RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE—39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED Deposits according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1870.

## Notices of Firms

### NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself as MERCHANT, and COMMISSION AGENT.

### HARRY WICKING.

CLUB CHAMBERS, Hongkong, April 2, 1880.

### NOTICE.

M. PHILIP ARNHOLD has been authorized to sign our Firm for Procuration in HONGKONG and CHINA.

### ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

### NOTICE.

M. ROBERT HOWLE and Mr. RONALD GREIG are authorized to sign our Firm for Procuration from this Date.

### DEACON & CO.

Canton, March 31, 1880.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT and AUCTIO'NER in this Colony, at 45, Queen's Road Central, under the Style or Firm of "ECA DA SILVA & CO."

### A. ECA DA SILVA.

Hongkong, March 20, 1880.

### NOTICE.

M. N. C. STEVENS is hereby authorized to sign our Name by Procuration at AMY, the Power held from Mr. EWELL CHASING from this Date.

### RUSSELL & CO.

China, February 8, 1880.

### NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF J. INGLE & CO. have been appointed Agents to the New York Board of UNDERWRITERS.

### ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

### RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

### FOR SALE.

THE FURNISHINGS, FIXTURES,

Stock-in-Trade and Good-will of

the well-known and prosperous Business

at present Carried on by Mr. ANDREW WOODS.

### THE BRITISH HOTEL

Full Particulars will be given on Application.

Hongkong, January 28, 1880.

### FOR SALE.

THE FURNISHINGS, FIXTURES,

Stock-in-Trade and Good-will of

the well-known and prosperous Business

at present Carried on by Mr. ANDREW WOODS.

### SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagors.

Supreme Court House,

17th February, 1880.

### WASHING BOOKS

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, 4/- each.

China Mail Office.

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED EX. "GLENFALLOCH" AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAPS in Tablets and Balls.

HENDRIK'S ASSORTED PERFUMES.

SILBER'S TABLET, BRACKET, and Hanging LAMPS (fitted with Storm Burners).

DEVOS'S KEROSINE (tested to 150° Fahr.).

America Reading LAMPS for Kerosene.

REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES.

TELESCOPES and FIELD GLASSES.

PORTMANTEAUX and TRAVELLING BAGS, and RUG STRAPS.

DESKS and DESPATCH BOXES.

CHUBB'S CASE, PAPER, and DEED BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOX,

# THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5232. APRIL 17, 1880.

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## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.  
**NEW AND POPULAR**  
BOOKS.

EDUCATIONAL,  
HISTORICAL,  
WORKS OF REFERENCE,  
FICTION, and  
GENERAL LITERATURE.

"English Circumnavigators."  
Macaulay's "Great Triumphant of Great Men."  
Herbert's "Great Historical Mutilines."  
Moncrieff's "Famous Historical Scenes."

"English Explorers."

Mason's "Book for Every Day."

Bruce's "Book of Notable Women."

Small's "100 Wonders of the World."

Croft's "Book about Travellers."

Burns' "Poetical Works."

Popé's "Poetical Works."

Byron's "Poetical Works."

"Roses and Holly."

"Pen and Pencil Pictures from Poets."

"Gems of Literature."

"Book of Elegies Extracts."

"Gold Gift Book."

"Treasury of Literature."

"Garden of Poetry and Prose."

"Cabinet of Gems."

"Three Hundred Bible Stories."

Bunyan's "Pilgrim Progress and Holy War."

Stormont's "Handy English Word Book."

"Fifty Celebrated Men."

"Robinson Crusoe."

"Household Stories."

Noyce's "Boys Book of Industrial Information."

"Famous Boys."

"Merchant's Clerk."

Poë's "Tales of Mystery."

Benton's "Dictionary of Information."

Benton's "Dictionary of Natural History."

Benton's "Dictionary of Biography."

Benton's "Law Book."

Benton's "World Management."

Benton's "All about Cookery."

Benton's "All about Hard Words."

Benton's "All about Everything."

Benton's "All about Gardening."

Benton's "Household Amusement."

"Law of Shipping and Insurance."

"Walsh on the Horse."

"The Dog, by Stonehouse."

Graham's "Household Medicine."

Gardiner's "Household Medicine."

Piddington's "Sailors Horn Book."

Goodfellow's "Merchant's Calculator."

"Girl's Own Treasury."

Pepper's "Boys Play Book Science."

Foduc's "Boiler Maker, &c."

Bunyan's "Law of Fire Insurance."

Byrne's "Essential Elements of Practical Mechanics."

"Corner Cupboard."

Croll's "Climate and Time."

Dawson's "Origin of the World."

"Church Services."

Whittaker's "Almanack for 1880."

Duncorn's "Transformation of Insects."

Jones' "Book-Keeping."

Jones' "Book-Keeping for Schools, with Keys."

Cassell's "Sets of Ruled Books for Book-Keeping Lessons."

Cassell's "French and English Correspondence."

Cornwall's "Geography."

Cornwall's "Arithmetick."

Cornwall's "Grammar."

Murray's "Grammar."

MacCulloch's "Course of Roading."

"Practical Arithmetic" Senior.

Smith's "Smaller History of Greece."

Smith's "Smaller History of Rome."

Motley's "Rise and Fall Dutch Republic."

Motley's "United Netherlands."

Barneveld's "Life and Death."

"Enquiry Within."

North's "Epitome."

Ingoldsby's "Legends."

Hawes' "Fables."

Sidney's "Writings of Nations."

Boyle's "One Treasury."

"Cosmopolitan History of England."

"Carpenter's Synonyms."

Rogers' "Thesaurus."

Crabb's "English Synonyms."

Alexander's "Mercantile Correspondence."

Blakeley's "Commercial Dictionary."

"Slang Dictionary."

Nuttall's "Standard Dictionary."

Ogilvie's "Students' Dictionary."

Smith's "Synonyms."

"Dictionary of Quotations."

Chambers' "Arithmetick and Key."

"Manual of Arithmetic."

"Manual of Mechanicks."

"Manual of Steam Engines."

"Manual of Tides and Tidal Currents."

"Manual of Mathematical Tables."

Dickens's "History of England."

Hand Book "Traveler."

Encyclopædia "History of United States."

"Child's Table Book."

Maudsley's "Treasury of Knowledge."

Maudsley's "Botany."

Maudsley's "Biographical Treasury."

Maudsley's "Scientific and Historical Treasury."

Maudsley's "National History."

Ayre's "Bible History."

Fawcett's "Comprehensive Specifier."

Bourne's "Recent Improvements."

Hume's "History of England."

White's "Latin and English Dictionary."

Buckle's "History of Civilization in England."

Annes' "Primer English Constitution."

Swinburne's "Picture Logie."

Smith's "Wit and Wisdom."

Gray's "Catalogue of Postage Stamps."

Burns' "Sail and Cyclopaedia."

John's "Kinship System of Book-Keeping."

"Manus" Modern Series."

Routledge's "Book of Animals."

"Language, &c., of Flowers."

Spencer's "Social Statics."

Spencer's "Principles of Sociology."

Spencer's "First Principles."

Spencer's "Principles of Sociology."

Spencer's "Ceremonial Government."

Spencer's "Essays."

Haydn's "Dictionary of Science."

Smyth's "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid."

Hawell's "Engineer" and "Mechanics' Pocket Book."

"Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger."

"Compendium of Universal History."

"Weekly Welcome."

Macaulay's "History of England."

Macaulay's "Critical & Historical Essays."

Macaulay's "Writings and Speeches."

"Cabinet Lawyer."

Sheppard's "Fall of Rome."

Dr. Anne's "Studies in French & German."

Ollendorff's "Method" in study of French, Spanish and German.

NOVELS!

NOVELS!!!

SCHOOL BOOKS, MAPS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, March 24, 1880.

## Mails.

### NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

**PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

**STEAM FOR**

**SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,**

**POINT DE GALLE,**

**ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND**

**MARSEILLES;**

**ALSO,**

**PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA**

**AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.**

**INSURANCES against FIRE granted at**

**Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in**

**China.**

**MEYER & Co., Agents.**

**Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3pm**

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FIRE AND LIFE.**

**INSURANCES against FIRE granted at**

**Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in**

**China.**

**MEYER & Co., Agents.**

**Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2pm**

**YANGTSÉ INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**

**CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ... Tls. 420,000**

**PERMANENT RESERVE ... Tls. 230,000**

**SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 206,370**

**TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1879 ... Tls. 856,370**

**DIRECTORS.**

**E. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.**

**M. W. BOYD, Esq. | Wm. MEYER, Esq.**

**C. LUCAS, Esq. | S. D. WEBB, Esq.**

**HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.**

# THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5232.—APRIL 17, 1880.]

that port, and no steamer to carry it away; so that the trade of Haian would soon be waking up a little. Over 80 cents per picul were being paid as freight for sugar, and the little steamer *Kungchow* is reported as doing a nice little business. Haiphong and Pakhoi steamer, it appears, call at Hollow for passengers, but take very little cargo. Sugar is said to be coming in daily from the country, and a correspondent suggests that a steamer could easily make a few thousand dollars by a trip of a few days' duration. As there are no shipping brokers of any account down there to duly stimulate the freight market, we are inclined to think there may be some truth in the suggestion.

The Elections are concluded, the Conservative Government is to place its resignation in the hands of Her Majesty at once, and the new Parliament, as compared with the previous one, to far as the returns go, will stand like this:

Liberals . . . . .	1879.
Conservatives . . . . .	233
Home Rulers . . . . .	58

This leaves 5 seats unaccounted for; these may be occupied by unpledged members or destroyed by double elections, or the return may not yet be in for them. As the figures stand—and the 6 in no way can effect them—they give a clear majority of 114 to the Liberal Party, apart altogether from the Home Rule vote, two-thirds of which is always with them. What according to the Times was chiefly to be feared—namely such an equal balance of power as would leave both the Constitutional parties dependent on the Home Rule vote—is thus happily avoided. There can be no doubt that the Moderate Party has swayed the vote all over the country and that the Parliamentary course to which the country has committed itself will be one of that moderation the country insists on after the seven years' Disraelian Policy just concluded. Political feelings have run so high of late years that the belief in that grand useful balance to a State of a steady unimpassioned Middle Party had begun to wane. But, such has existed in thousands in each of the three countries and largely in the centre of industry, masses of educated men neither rabidly Radical nor stupidly Conservative, but men who, loyal and proud of their country, believed the path she should follow was a medium course between the Scylla of Parochialism and the Charybdis of Imperialism. These men have come forward at this time and given an unmistakable verdict on the "spiritied Foreign Policy" that has been pursued for some years. Our parliament, like our masses, consists now of more than two divisions. We are coming to adopt the French system of naming our parties, and have our extreme left, extreme right, and right and left centre as distinctly marked as need be. Lord Hartington by his statesman-like address to the electors stamps himself as the representative of such a party, and we can only hope the Cabinet will consist of men formed in the same mould. There will be no spice of Radicals in the Cabinet, we are assured, as has been so often suggested, no doubt with a view to frighten the unconsidered political party who are not strong partisans either way. The matter to which we who are away from the scene of the struggle will now turn our attention, immediately after and under the questions of the Cabinet, and the one to have office, is the consideration what old foes are amassing, what newcomers are there in St. Stephen's, "Gin's Baby," had written, we note, to Dundee to inform his constituents that the state of his health would not allow him to again offer them his services, but there were comparatively few of the old Parliament who were not to make a fight for their party and their seats. We are sincerely glad the majority is so large as it is, larger than that which the Government before possessed, because as we have said before, a small majority for either party would have produced a political dead-lock and led to a position being secured by the Home-Rule party which it is not pleasant to contemplate. We had imagined that the Home-Rule party would have obtained a greater gain than 5 seats, but if it is accounted for by the fact brought us by the present mail that whenever the Irish voters cast their votes, they were likely to suffer from any alliance with the Home Rule party, all they asked candidate to say was whether he pledged himself to a series of concessions and persistent opponents of the Government in power. If the Cabinet is formed with that care and tact which are required for such a time as this, and those dissensions within itself avoided which have been so fatal to the Disraelian Cabinet and so destructive of public confidence in it, the Liberals may look forward confidently to a long lease of Office, which we truly will be to the benefit of Great Britain and her possessions abroad.

San Francisco was quiet by the date when the present mail was made up, although it was evident that the city was passing through a great struggle. Powerful organisations were formed and ready to act in no half-hearted way did occasion arise. They chose the title of "The Citizens Protective Union," and declared their objects to be these:—(1) the preservation of public peace, (2) the protection of life and property, (3) the restoration of confidence in the security of life and property from all violence, (4) the restoration of the legitimate commerce, industries and business of the people. All this they expected and intended to accomplish within the law and by peaceful methods. We shall give further particulars later on of the struggle now going on. The Chinese were leaving San Francisco by thousands. We read:

The wholesale emigration of terrified Chinese from San Francisco to New York, where they are daily arriving in crowds of two or three hundred, owing to the decrease of trade by the Pacific Railroad, which carries 1,000,000 tons across the continent for thirty-five dollars for the trip of seven days, is very popular in governmental circles. It is feared that this sudden inundation will alarm the Irish and German laboring classes in New York, where the low wages paid for labor have already given rise to numerous strikes.

AMONGST the nominations to the Senate by the President, March 19th, we note the following Consuls—Bret Xavier, at Glasgow; W. P. Mangum of North Carolina, at Tientsin; A. J. Jones of West Virginia, at Nagasaki.

The British bark *Hornwood*, who distinguished herself by such a long passage from Hongkong, has gone into Hunter's Point dry dock to have her hull examined.—*Itta*, March 18.

The U. S. Alert sailed from Yokohama for Kobe on the 8th inst., where she was to stay a few days before her departure for the South. She will be absent about a month from Yokohama.

The writer of the remarkably clever letters of All Baba, in *Vanity Fair*, several of which we have reproduced in these columns is Mr. G. R. Abrough-Mackay, Principal of the Indo-Orissa College. The series of papers, called *One Day in India*, has been reprinted in the form of a small volume at the office of *Vanity Fair*.

A WASHINGTON telegram, March 14, says:—It is understood here that John A. Bingham, Minister to Japan, will return to this country within the next few weeks, and re-enter politics as a candidate for congress in his old district, the Eighteenth, Ohio."

Dated Washington March 19, is as follows:

"The Star this evening publishes an article asserting that a new treaty with China has been concluded, placing restrictions on Chinese emigration to this country, etc. There is the very best authority for pronouncing this statement untrue. It is certain that no conclusion has been reached, and it may be stated with entire confidence that little or no progress has yet been made in the so-called negotiations.

"Reports are also current that Minister Seward's resignation is now and has long been in the hands of the President, and the Post to-day takes the President severe to task for withholding action upon it. It charges that his purpose has been to give Seward a long a leave of office as possible, and to allow him to escape impeachment by getting it at the last moment. The reports of change are also said to be destined of this subject is to the effect that Secretary Evans thinks of transferring Minister Bing ham from Japan to Peking, and also that John Russell Young is strongly urged for appointment as Seward's successor."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

LOGOMACHIA.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, April 17.

Sir,—I have no desire to re-open the war you have most judiciously closed yesterday.

The European colonists in Tonquin are the competent Jury of "Observer" and "Audi Alteram Partem." Let them pass sentence on this war I have not begun.

I would simply ask my valorous aggressor (who must have serious reasons for not pulling off his mask) whether he knows the gracious Sancho Panza's saying:—*Con que ha salido, el tiro lo cañata!* Cometido con su pan.

OBSEVER.

Police Intelligence.  
(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Saturday, April 17.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION BY A PUBLIC OFFICER.

This case was again before the Court to-day, and Mr. Denney as before appeared on behalf of the defendant. Chan Apo, the keeper of the latrine, was again placed in the box.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denney:—*Cho Lee Yook*, a hawker, was charged with having in his lawful possession of a quantity of iron this morning.

Mr. Ash, P. C. 250, said he was on duty in plain clothes at 7 o'clock this morning at Yau Ma Tei. He met defendant coming towards the village of Kowloon, but when he saw the constable he turned and ran. He gave chase and arrested him and found four pieces of iron rolled up in jacket. Defendant said he was a vegetable hawker.

Defendant said he was a vegetable hawker.

A coolie owed him some money and gave him the iron in payment.

Fourteen day's imprisonment with hard labour.

The charge is going to be preferred against his client, Mr. Denney said he would desire an entire re-examination. In a case like this the Magistrate had not the power to alter the charge. The information is laid by the inspector and not by the person who has been injured; had preferred it, it would have been a different story. Two distinct charges of embezzlement had been put forward which defendant was dismissed with a certificate to the effect that the case had been tried. He might have been guilty of receiving money under false pretences but not of extortion.

His Worship thought it curious that the defendant had not been guilty of some crime, and he decided to hear the other witnesses as they might give something more.

Mok Akit said she resides with the last witness who is her son. On the evening of the 26th Dec. the defendant came to her house and a headman told her son to go to the police station to be sent up to the lock next morning because it was necessary to keep him there. When she advised her son to go to the police station he went to her room and brought out \$7 to pay tobacco, and I will let his permission to let her keep it.

When she heard that he went to the police station she gave him the money and said give it to the defendant. He took the money and went away without saying anything more.

On the second complaint he made the defendant her son to go direct to the inspector and not to the defendant.

To Mr. Denney:—She did not want to pay the inspector; she only wished to pay this money in order to retain the latrine. She understood the money was to be given to the inspector to buy tobacco with. When she advised her son to go to the police station he went to her room and brought out \$7 to pay tobacco, and I will let his permission to let her keep it.

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The case was further remanded till 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday next. The defendant to be admitted to bail as before.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunkett.)

UNIVERSAL POSSESSION.

Man Akwai, and Man Aleng, coal coolies, were charged with being in the unlawful possession of a cotton jacket on the 16th instant.

Hassen Bay, P. C. 657, said he was on duty yesterday afternoon at No. 2 Station. About 2 p.m. he saw the two defendants pass. The first carried a bundle in his hand. They went into a pawn shop, and he followed them and saw them offer a jacket in pledge. On being asked whose jacket it was, he said that it was his master's. The jacket in its present state is worth \$2, when it must have cost \$5.

First defendant, who is almost blind, said he accompanied the second defendant to pawn the jacket.

The said defendant said the jacket was sent to him by his wife yesterday and he was going to pawn it.

His Worship remanded the case till Monday.

Lee Ayuk, a hawker, was charged with having in his lawful possession of a quantity of iron this morning.

Mr. Ash, P. C. 250, said he was on duty in plain clothes at 7 o'clock this morning at Yau Ma Tei. He met defendant coming towards the village of Kowloon, but when he saw the constable he turned and ran. He gave chase and arrested him and found four pieces of iron rolled up in jacket. They appear like pieces of machinery.

Defendant said he was a vegetable hawker.

A coolie owed him some money and gave him the iron in payment.

Fourteen day's imprisonment with hard labour.

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**ORIGINAL ACROSTICS.**  
The two principal words or "Uprights" in these Acrostics will be usually of some passing topic of the day, or other subject of general interest. No such restriction is applied to the lights.

A Silver Cup value £20 will be given to the person presenting the largest number correctly, and £5 to the second, by the Saturday before June the 1st.

All answers to be sent to the Editor, *China Mail*, by noon every Saturday, in an envelope marked "Acrostic."

A new Acrostic will appear every Saturday, together with the answer to the previous one if it has been solved, and also the names of those who have guessed it correctly.

Acrostic No. VII. begins the Series.

## ANSWER TO NO. XV.

**Lines.** **Light.**

L	level	L
I	impi	I
N	nestling	G
E	earth	H
S	sarcos	T

Correct answers have been received from "Jack and Jill," and "Kowloon James."

## NO. XVI.

Enthroned in purple, monarchs' proudest boast,  
None but long years can claim my envied pride,  
In sunny climes, on each barbaric coast,  
I glide along the stream of human tide.  
I start! when jarring war-shouts swell the gale;  
Invoked I strike the red assassin pale,  
None but myself can tell the awful tale.  
  
With martial tread you band of gallant hearts  
To die go forth, for they no courage lack;  
Overruled by me, the shrieking demon darts,  
Sprinting the lines which scar our Mother's back.  
Let Caution be my counsel, Strength my trusty friend,  
Let a ston heart its genial comfort lend,  
I steadfast am, whate'er the Fates may send.

## 1.

Midst fair Columbia's regions I am found;  
From her true sons ye mostly hear the sound.

## 2.

Lo! where the midnight oil consumes away,  
My many-visaged curse I display.

## 3.

What heavenly visions! O what rapturous sound!  
Can e'er such harmony on earth be found!

## 4.

Gilds gently on, fair stream, thy face ill kiss,  
In thy smooth bosom dream of happiness.

## 5.

A scathing poem witt some years ago  
'Gainst those who gained a poet for a fo.

**SONG OF HUMPHREY DUDDE.**

**WORD SQUARES.**  
Prizes of \$15 and \$10 are offered to ladies who succeed in "squeezing" the greatest number of words by the Saturday preceding Midsummer Day next.

**Particular attention is called to the following Revised Rules:**

Words squared with ordinary English words will receive three credits, those squared by employing words not in common use and Angloised proper names will receive two, and those squared by using technical terms and foreign words one credit. These credits will be accumulative, and successful answers will be published. No word will rank as a common English word unless it can be found in a modern English Dictionary; it must at the same time be understood that many words to be found in modern English Dictionaries are not common words.

All answers should be sent to the Editor, *China Mail*, by noon on Saturday, and a new word will be given each week.

## "BUSBY."

The fourteen answers received are classified as follows:— "Arthusa" and "Janet," first class; "Catarina," "Charlotte," "Flos," "Jill," "Joan," "Joanna," "Kris," "Midge," "Nina," "Parya Paella," second class.

"Arthusa" and "Janet" have sent the following answer:—

B	U	S	B	X
U	N	T	I	E
S	T	A	G	S
B	I	G	O	T
Y	E	S	T	Y

The next word to be "squared" is

**ESTATE.**

**YORKIE.**

**TRUST THE CHILDREN.**

Trust the children! never doubt them!  
Build a wall of love about them.  
After sowing seeds of duty,  
Trust them for the flowers of beauty.  
Trust the children! Don't suspect them.  
Let your confidences direct them.  
At the heart, or in the wildwood,  
Meet them on the plain of childhood.  
Trust the little ones! Remember  
May is not like all December.  
Let not words of rage or malice  
Check their happy notes of gladness.

Trust the little ones; yet guide them,  
And above all, never deride them.  
Should they trip or should they blunder,  
Let you may love's cord unbind.

Trust the children! Let them treasure  
Mother's faith in boundless measure;  
Father's love in times of chiding;  
Then no secrets they'll be hiding.  
Trust the children! just as he did,  
Who for "such" once sweetly pleaded.  
Trust and guide, but never doubt them.  
Build a wall of love about them.

**Phrenological Journal.**

**SONGS AND SONNETS FROM THE SPANISH.**

## 1.

When the faint breath of eve  
Steals o'er the plain,  
And sinking winds whisper  
Softest strain;

When the gray shade of Night  
Scatters the ring ring light,

Show ring her jewels bright  
In starry rain.

When the gracious dew down  
Slides from the sky,  
And each drooping bud parch'd  
Yields sweet reply;

When hush'd this great passing sound,  
Slumbers the world around,

Dreaming in peace profound  
Clos'd every eye.

When the evening wind sighs  
Thy voice I hear,  
When the curtain-cloud through  
Bright stars appear,—

Then as the dew drop lies  
Shining from yonder skies

Seems to my wond'ring eyes  
Ever thy tears!

Then my soul flies to thee  
Far! far away!  
Then the gloom of Night breaks  
In golden Day!

Then loose I feel thy kiss  
Clinging in trembling bliss,

O! What a joy is this!

Angels can say!

## SANCHO.

**SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AND THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.**

We take the following from the speech delivered by Sir Richard Temple, the Governor of Bombay, at a dinner given to him by the Bicyl Club, prior to his leaving to offer himself as Representative in Parliament for East Gloucestershire:—

Now, for the future, as this is the last occasion on which I shall appear before you, let me offer a few words of advice of a practical kind. (Applause.) Although this is supposed to be a despot Government, nevertheless let me assure you that if you wish to administer successfully, you must make your views thoroughly appreciated by all those who are affected by them. If you wish a policy to be successful, you must induce all those concerned in carrying it out, and those who are to be affected by it to thoroughly and sincerely believe in it (cheers), and unless you succeed in inspiring that belief, you will never succeed in administration. (Applause.) Therefore, let me say that the first duty of us all—no longer of me, but all of you—in the future, will be to look to public education. Educate the natives, and show an example first of all that you yourselves believe in the education which you impose; and if that education is to be so successful, it must consist not only of the arts and philosophy and moral training, but also instruction in physical science. Above all, as a practical measure, teach the people something of scientific agriculture. Unless they understand something of that, they will never appreciate or carry out scientific agricultural experiments, and if they are ever to learn this sort of science, they must learn it when they are young. Therefore, educate them agriculturally. Then encourage the natives in everything that relates to self-government; induce them to serve as legislators, as municipal commissioners, as jurors, as assessors, honorary magistrates, and above all, with regard to the natives, encourage the native bar in such a way that it will emulate the traditions of that great profession which is so well represented round this table. Then, teach them also sanitation; teach the people to improve their dwellings and the neighbourhood of their dwellings, and above all things, give them that priceless blessing, a good supply of water. (Hear, hear.) You will bear me out when I say a pure supply of water benefits the health of the people more than anything else. Then look to the forests. Do not let them be gradually destroyed. Whether or not you dogmatize as to their effect upon the climate, nevertheless they do affect the moisture of the country in this arid land; they do supply a most important article of trade, upon the cheapness of which partly depends the rate of wages and the price of many other articles. Then do not let rivers run wasted to the sea, carrying untold thousands of cubic yards of precious water useless; gather together the moisture, the abundant rainfall of the Western Ghauts into reservoirs upon those sites which are afforded to us by the bounty of Nature. Then look to communications. I am sure my mercantile friends around us will bear me out when I say that upon communication more than anything else depends the prosperity of trade. (Cheers.) Let that great range of the Taptap from Surat into Kandesh; let there be an extension into the Panvel Mahals and then on to Ruitlam; and let the railway be completed from Dessa right round the edge of the Sind desert to Hyderabad; so that the wares of Persia and Afghanistan may come straight to Bombay. (Applause.) And as regards this great city, in which it is your privilege to dwell, remember that it is no idle word when you are assured that it is really a splendid city. I have just looked my last upon its beauties by gaslight as I drove down to this Club from Malabar Hill. A finer scene is seldom laid before the eye of an artist; and as for the harbour, very few people are aware of its immense extent; I say it is one of the finest, if not the actually the very finest, harbour in the

world. (Applause.) The object of my pressing that upon your attention is this, that such a city must be improved with a comprehensiveness of design worthy of the situation. These designs have been made by great men departed, predecessors of mine, and as yet they have been worked upon faithfully, not piecemeal, nor bit by bit, but in the faithful execution of the general plan. (Hear, hear.) Then, though you may have, as I have, the greatest confidence in the loyalty, the entire, sincere, heart-felt loyalty of the great masses of the majority, of all classes of the people, nevertheless, remember that is a country where there are many elements of danger, and if these elements are not dealt with in time, they may rise to cyclones and tornadoes. Therefore, take care that you have always an adequate and competent military force present within the Presidency; organize and maintain an efficient and sound system of volunteering, and even at this city take care that there are plenty of heavy guns mounted on every rock and battery round the island. (Applause.) Such, then, briefly, is the advice I venture to offer as I depart from these shores. And now, gentlemen, I have to say in conclusion—I feel grieved when I have in your presence to utter the word conclusion, because it really is a final and absolute conclusion, because it is really a final and absolute conclusion. I remember what you all know, there is an inexorable fate sitting up aloft, which bears those shears which sever the threads of the official life of all Governors and administrators. I am not waiting for that fate to cut the threads of my official life; instead of that I am now voluntarily cutting the threads myself. (Applause.) Fortified by your approval and your friendly support, I feel that I am at this moment *felix opportunitate mortis*. There is infinite truth in that line of Catullus:—

"Et quid solitus beatius est curis.  
Cum mens cura reportit."

That is to say, "what is more blessed than when, all anxieties having been relieved, the mind sets down its load of responsibility." Then the poet goes on, "ac peregrin' labore fessi, venimus larem ad nostram"; that is to say, "when worn out with toil in foreign lands, we turn towards our own ancestral home." (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I know that many people suppose I am turning towards my peasant home, and as the local Worcestershire journal says, "ac peregrin' labore fessi, venimus larem ad nostram"; that is to say, "when worn out with toil in foreign lands, we turn towards our own ancestral home." (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I know that many people suppose I am turning towards my peasant home, and as the local Worcestershire journal says, "ac peregrin' labore fessi, venimus larem ad nostram"; that is to say, "when worn out with toil in foreign lands, we turn towards our own ancestral home." (Cheers.) 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